SHSAT PRACTICE TEST 5
ANSWER SHEET

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

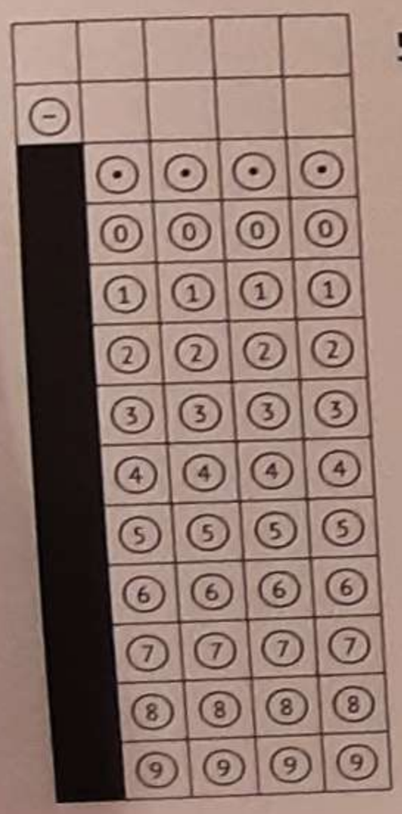
1.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
2.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
3.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
4.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
5.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
6.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
7.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
8.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
9.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
10.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
11.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
12.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
13.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
14.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
15.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
16.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
17.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
18.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
19.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
20.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
21.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
22.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
23.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
24.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
25.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
26.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
27.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
28.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
29.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
30.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
31.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
32.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
33.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
34.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
35.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
36.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
37.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
38.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
39.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
40.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
41.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
42.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
43.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
44.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
45.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
46.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
47.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
48.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
49.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
50.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
51.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
52.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
53.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
54.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
55.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
56.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
57.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ

MATHEMATICS

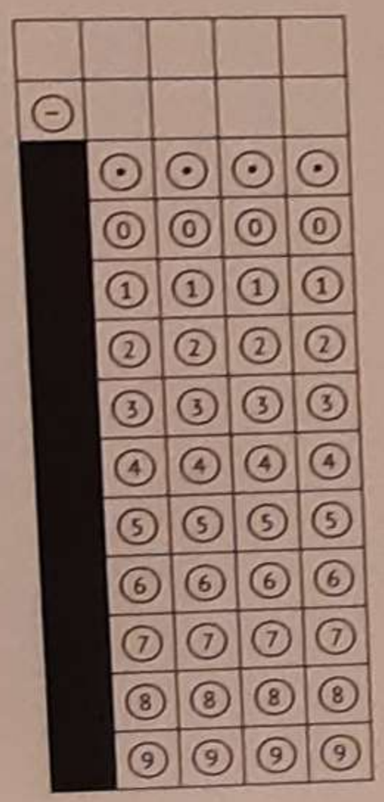
63.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
64.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
65.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
66	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
67.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
68.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
69.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
70.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
71.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
72.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
73.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
74	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
75.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
76.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
77.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
78.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
79.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
80.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
81.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
82.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
83.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
84	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
85.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
86.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
87.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
88.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
89.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
90.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
91.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
92.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
93.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
94.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
95.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
96.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
97.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
98.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
99.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
100.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
101.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
102.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
103.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
104.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
105.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
106.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
107.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
108.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
109.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
110.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
111.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
112.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
113.	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ
114.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ

MATHEMATICS (GRID IN)

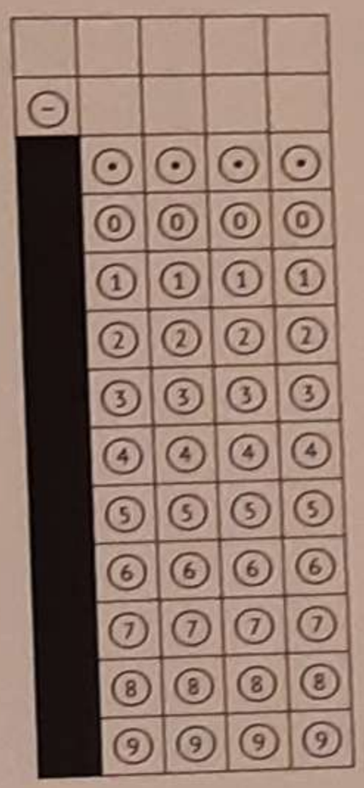
58



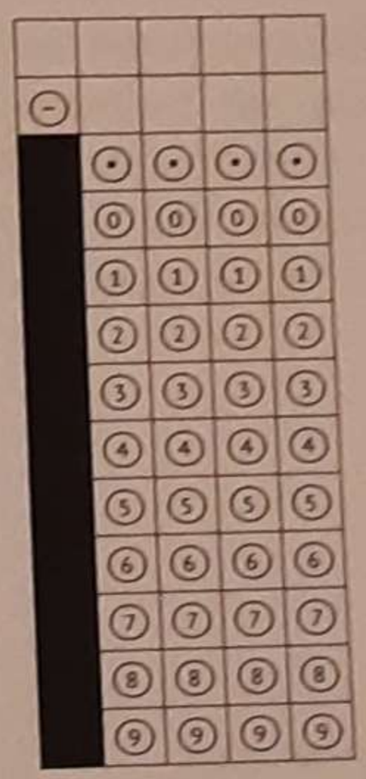
59



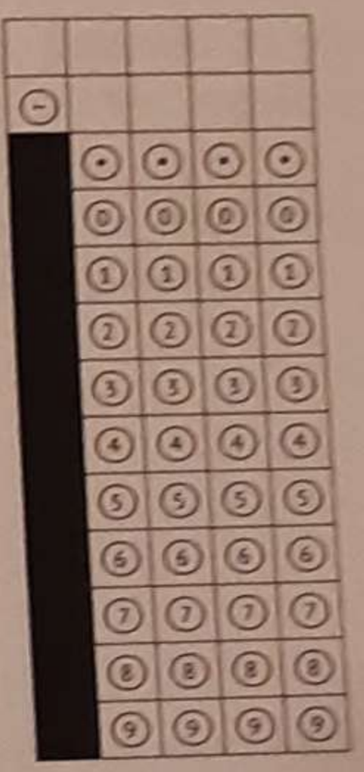
60



61



62



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS
SUGGESTED TIME: 90 minutes

ARGOPREP
ARGOPREP.COM/SHSAT

DIRECTIONS: For questions 1 to 5, you will be asked to recognize and correct errors in sentences or short paragraphs.

1. Read this sentence.

> The water cycle has three main steps evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.

Which of the choices below is the best revision of the sentence?

A. The water cycle has three main steps: evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.

B. The water cycle has three main steps (evaporation, condensation, and precipitation).

C. The water cycle has three main steps, and those steps are evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.

D. The water cycle has three main steps; evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.

2. Read this paragraph.

> (1) The First Amendment famously promises that the government will not limit the people's freedom of speech. (2) It also guarantees that the government cannot establish an official religion or limit the practice of any religions that citizens might believe in. (3) The First Amendment goes on to establish citizens also have the rights to assemble to spread ideas and petition the government to make changes. (4) Finally, a free press is legally protected to help ensure that the other rights are safeguarded.

Which sentence could be added before Sentence 1 as a topic sentence?

E. The Bill of Rights contains the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

F. The First Amendment provides five basic freedoms for citizens.

G. The Founding Fathers believed it was important for people to be protected from government.

H. The First Amendment is the most important part of the Bill of Rights.

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

3. Read this paragraph.

> (1) The Charles River in Boston, Massachusetts is a haven for rowers from all around the world. (2) On any given day, amateur paddlers and collegiate competitors rows side by side. (3) Each October since 1965, the Head of the Charles Regatta has attracted the top rowers from the United States and beyond to compete in a variety of races. (4) Competitors are grouped into a variety of classes based on age, experience level, and number of rowers. (5) More than 11,000 rowers participate in the Head of the Charles over its two-day span.

Which sentence should be revised to correct a subject-verb agreement error?

A. Sentence 2
B. Sentence 3
C. Sentence 4
D. Sentence 5

---

4. Read this paragraph.

> (1) Hockey is surprisingly popular in the United States in spite of the fact that most people consider football and baseball to be far more "American." (2) Even in warm weather cities like San Jose and Los Angeles, hockey has won over many American fans. (3) Conversely, some Americans think of hockey as being a Canadian sport. (4) In areas like New England and Minnesota, recreational hockey leagues dominate basketball and softball in popularity.

How could Sentence 2 and Sentence 3 best be combined to clarify the relationship between ideas?

E. Even in warm weather cities like San Jose and Los Angeles, hockey has won over many American fans, but conversely, some Americans think of hockey as being a Canadian sport.

F. Even in warm weather cities like San Jose and Los Angeles, hockey has won over many American fans even though some still think of hockey as being a Canadian sport.

G. Even in warm weather cities like San Jose and Los Angeles, hockey has won over many American fans; some still think of hockey as being a Canadian sport.

H. Even in warm weather cities like San Jose and Los Angeles, hockey has won over many American fans, although some still think of hockey as being a Canadian sport.

---

5. Read this paragraph.

> (1) Every Fourth of July, people across the nation celebrate the birth of the United States of America. (2) Familes around the country practice a variety of traditions including backyard barbecues, frolicking in public parks, and coming together at night for fireworks. (3) Americans never lost sight of what July Fourth is all about, though. (4) People still take time to recognize the wisdom of the Founding Fathers and the bravery of early patriots.

Which sentence should be revised to correct an inconsistent verb tense?

A. Sentence 1
B. Sentence 2
C. Sentence 3
D. Sentence 4

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE ▸

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage below to answer questions 6 to 11. The questions will focus on improving the writing quality of the passage to follow the conventions of standard written English.

School Segregation

(1) Slavery in the United States officially ended with the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. (2) Even though they were no longer slaves, black southerners were still discriminated against in many fundamental ways. (3) One example of this prejudiced treatment is the segregation of public schools throughout the South. (4) School segregation meant that black and white students had to go to separate schools. (5) The system lasted from about 1877 until 1954.

(6) In 1896, the Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation of schools was legal as long as the conditions were "separate but equal." (7) Conditions in black schools were consistently worse throughout the history of segregation. (8) The white public school system, on the other hand, was propped up with millions of dollars of additional taxpayer funding and had preferential access to the best teachers, materials, and facilities.

(9) Formal segregation was ruled illegal by the Supreme Court in 1954 in the famous decision *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka*. (10) The court explained in their majority decision that having separate educational facilities for each race was inherently unequal. (11) While *Brown vs. Board* ended government-sanctioned school segregation, the issue did not disappear instantly. (12) Schools throughout the South dragged their feet on integration for years, making it a drawn out, painful process for many southerners, black and white. (13) Today, education cannot be legally segregated, but schools in historically black neighborhoods are still some of the most underserved in the nation.

6. Which revision eliminates the use of passive voice in Sentence 2

   E. Black southerners were discriminated against in many fundamental ways, even though they were no longer slaves.
   F. Black southerners, no longer slaves, were discriminated against in many fundamental ways.
   G. White southerners continued to discriminate against their black neighbors, even though they were no longer slaves.
   H. Black people were discriminated against throughout the South, even though they were no longer slaves.

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

7. Which revision is necessary to correct Sentence 3?

A. Change **this** to **these**
B. Change **is** to **was**
C. Change **throughout** to **in**
D. Change **South** to **south**

8. What is the best way to combine Sentence 4 and Sentence 5 to clarify the relationship between ideas?

E. School segregation, which lasted from about 1877 to 1954, meant that black and white students had to go to separate schools.
F. From 1877 to 1954, school segregation existed, which meant that black and white students had to go to separate schools.
G. White and black students had to go to separate schools from about 1877 to 1954, and that system was known as segregation.
H. The system that lasted from about 1877 to 1954 was called school segregation, and that meant that white and black students had to go to separate schools.

9. Which transition should be added to the beginning of Sentence 7?

A. Therefore
B. Consequently
C. For example
D. However

10. Which sentence would best follow and support Sentence 7?

E. Imagine how the students in segregated schools must have felt when they saw the huge differences between black and white schools.
F. Black schools were faced with a shortage of qualified teachers, a lack of quality textbooks, and minimal government funding to maintain their facilities.
G. This lack of institutional support made many people in black communities around the country feel neglected and rejected.
H. Overall, this shabby treatment reduced African Americans' chances to better their lives.

11. Which sentence would best follow Sentence 8 to serve as a conclusion sentence for the second paragraph?

A. Many people felt something had to be done to fix these conditions.
B. Seventeen different states had formal school segregation programs.
C. These disparities were clearly unequal, meaning that segregation was not only cruel but also illegal.
D. Several organizations, including the United Nations, realized that this system was unjust.

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage below to answer questions 12 to 20. The questions will focus on improving the writing quality of the passage to follow the conventions of standard written English.

Excerpt from "The Most Dangerous Game"
By Richard Connell

"OFF THERE to the right--somewhere--is a large island," said Whitney.
"What island is it?" Rainsford asked.
"The old charts call it `Ship-Trap Island,'" Whitney replied. "A suggestive name, isn't it? Sailors have a curious dread of the place. I don't know why. Some superstition--"
"Can't see it," remarked Rainsford, trying to peer through the dank tropical night that was palpable as it pressed its thick warm blackness in upon the yacht.
"You've good eyes," said Whitney, with a laugh," and I've seen you pick off a moose moving in the brown fall bush at four hundred yards, but even you can't see four miles or so through a moonless Caribbean night."
"Nor four yards," admitted Rainsford. "Ugh! It's like moist black velvet."
"It will be light enough in Rio," promised Whitney. "We should make it in a few days. I hope the jaguar guns have come from Purdey's. We should have some good hunting up the Amazon. Great sport, hunting."
"The best sport in the world," agreed Rainsford.
"For the hunter," amended Whitney. "Not for the jaguar."
"Don't talk rot, Whitney," said Rainsford. "You're a big-game hunter, not a philosopher. Who cares how a jaguar feels?"
"Perhaps the jaguar does," observed Whitney.
"Bah! They've no understanding."
"Even so, I rather think they understand one thing--fear. The fear of pain and the fear of death."
"Nonsense," laughed Rainsford. "This hot weather is making you soft, Whitney. Be a realist. The world is made up of two classes--the hunters and the huntees. Luckily, you and I are hunters. Do you think we've passed that island yet?"
"I can't tell in the dark. I hope so."
"Why?" asked Rainsford.
"The place has a reputation--a bad one."
"Cannibals?" suggested Rainsford.
"Hardly. Even cannibals wouldn't live in such a God-forsaken place. But it's gotten into sailor lore, somehow. Didn't you notice that the crew's nerves seemed a bit jumpy today?"
"They were a bit strange, now you mention it. Even Captain Nielsen--"
"Yes, even that tough-minded old Swede, who'd go up to the devil himself and ask him for a light. Those fishy blue eyes held a look I never saw there before. All I could get out of him was `This place has an evil name among seafaring men, sir.' Then he said to me, very gravely, `Don't you feel anything?'--as if the air about us was actually poisonous. Now, you mustn't laugh when I tell you this--I did feel something like a sudden chill."

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

12. Based on the passage, why are Rainsford and Whitney on a boat?

E. They are explorers searching for the lost "Ship-Trap Island"
F. They are traveling to their next destination on a hunting trip
G. They are escaping from a pack of angry jaguars
H. They are professional sailors

13. Which aspect of the setting plays a key role in establishing that Ship-Trap Island is very mysterious?

A. The descriptions of the air
B. The descriptions of the old sea charts
C. The descriptions of the heat
D. The image of the boat in the middle of the ocean

14. Why does Rainsford mention the distance of four yards?

E. To illustrate how far away the island is supposed to be
F. To illustrate the length of the boat
G. To illustrate that it's impossible to see almost any distance
H. To illustrate the distance from which he's comfortable shooting game

15. Which of these is the best definition for "rot" as it is used in the conversation between Rainsford and Whitney?

A. Decomposition
B. Disgusting ideas
C. Nonsense
D. Made by hand

16. Based on the passage, how do Whitney and Rainsford's personalities differ?

E. Rainsford is more brash and aggressive, whereas Whitney is more cautious and empathetic.
F. Whitney is more brash and aggressive, whereas Rainsford is more cautious and empathetic.
G. Rainsford is more adventurous and brave, whereas Whitney is more meek and cowardly.
H. Whitney is more adventurous and brave, whereas Rainsford is more meek and cowardly.

17. Based on the passage, what is Whitney's opinion of Captain Nielson?

A. He is superstitious and cowardly
B. He is suspicious and secretive
C. He is self-important and overly serious
D. He is brave and tough

18. Based on the passage, the word "Game" in the title most likely refers to:

E. A card game that Whitney and Rainsford play to pass the time on the boat
F. An animal being tracked or pursued by hunters
G. A manipulation or ruse
H. Willingness to try or do new things

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

ARGOPREP
ARGOPREP.COM/SHSAT

19. Based on the text, approximately where does this scene take place?

A. Europe
B. South America
C. North America
D. Asia

20. Which of these is not a concern of Whitney's?

E. The fact that the sailors are superstitious about the island
F. The fact that Captain Nielson seems wary of the area they are in
G. The fact that hunting is terrifying for animals
H. The fact that there may be cannibals on the island

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE ➡

READING COMPREHENSION
Practice Test 5

DIRECTIONS: Analyze the passages below, and answer the commensurate questions. Only use information provided within the passage for your answers. There is only one answer for each question.

Long ago, when you were a little boy or a little girl – perhaps not so very long ago, either – were you never interrupted in your play by being called in to have your face washed, your hair combed, and your soiled apron exchanged for a clean one, preparatory to an introduction to Mrs. Smith, or Dr. Jones, or Aunt Judkins, your mother's early friend? And after being ushered into that august presence and made to face a battery of questions which were either above or below your capacity, and which you consequently despised as trash or resented as insult, did you not, as were gleefully vanishing, hear a soft sigh breathed out upon the air, "Dear child, he is seeing his happiest days?" In the concrete, it was Mrs. Smith or Dr. Jones speaking of you. But going back to general principles, it was Commonplacedom expressing its opinion of childhood.

There never was a greater piece of absurdity in the world. I thought so when I was a child, and now I know it; and I desire here to brand it as at once a platitude and a falsehood. How the idea gained currency, that childhood is the happiest period of life, I cannot conceive. How, once started, it kept afloat, is equally incomprehensible. I should have supposed that the experience of every sane person would have given the lie to it. I should have supposed that every soul, as it burst into flower, would have hurled off the imputation. I can only account for it by recurring to Lady Mary Wortley Montague's statistics, and concluding that the fools are three out of four in every person's acquaintance.

I, for one, lift up my voice emphatically against the assertion and do affirm that I think childhood is the most undesirable portion of human life, and I am thankful to be well out of it. I look upon it as no better than a mitigated form of slavery. There is not a child in the land that can call his soul, or his body, or his jacket his own. A little soft lump of clay, he comes into the world and is moulded into a vessel of honor or a vessel of dishonor long before he can put in a word about the matter. He has no voice as to his education or his training, what he shall eat, what he shall drink, or wherewithal he shall be clothed. He has to wait upon the wisdom, the whims, and often the wickedness of other people. Imagine, my six-foot friend, how you would feel to be obliged to wear your woollen mittens when you desire to bloom out in straw-colored kids, or to be buttoned into your black waistcoat when your taste leads you to select your white, or to be forced under your Kossuth hat when you had set your heart on your black beaver: yet this is what children are perpetually called on to undergo. Their wills are just as strong as ours, and their tastes are stronger, yet they have to bend the one and sacrifice the other; and they do it under pressure of necessity.

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE ➡

ARGOPREP
ARGOPREP.COM/SHSAT

21. What is this passage mostly about?

A. Why it is great to be a child.
B. Why being told what to do is bad.
C. To prove that people are fools.
D. To illustrate that, contrary to popular belief, childhood is the worst time of life.

22. What does the author imply about the belief that childhood is the happiest time of one's life?

E. It is a commonly held belief.
F. It is a lie we tell ourselves.
G. It is never true.
H. It is always true.

23. What do we know about the author's childhood?

A. She was never allowed to decide what she would wear.
B. She was never allowed to leave the house when she wanted.
C. She did not prefer it to her adult life.
D. She was happier at the time of her childhood.

24. What is one reason listed as to why childhood is considered by the author to be the worst time in one's life?

E. You need to focus too much on school.
F. You do not get to play as much as when you are an adult.
G. You do not get to boss people around as much as when you are an adult.
H. Many important decisions are not in your control.

25. Why does the author ask the six-foot friend to imagine needing to wear mittens?

A. To illustrate how distasteful mittens are.
B. To illustrate that we take for granted our right to decide mundane actions.
C. The illusion requires a cold habitat.
D. The author believes her friend would look good in mittens.

26. What, if true, would most strongly weaken the author's main claim?

E. Children are given some decision making.
F. Adults are not entirely free to decide everything.
G. Making decisions can be tiresome.
H. People are happiest when others decide what is good for them.

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

READING COMPREHENSION

If you asked a group of people which verb they would use to describe how their favorite foods are made, many people would say, "They're cooked!" However, a strong percentage of people would also say, "They're baked!" Although the two processes may seem very similar at first blush, cooking and baking are actually markedly different methods of creating food. Many people even say that cooking is an art, while baking is a science. Even in the culinary world, bakers and chefs are prepared separately and learn completely different techniques.

Since eating is a daily necessity, cooking's clear goal is to make food that is tasty and nutritious. In order to accomplish this, chefs can call on a variety of ingredients and flavor combinations to create a near infinite smorgasbord of delicious treats. By switching just a few local ingredients or incorporating a signature technique, chefs can reinvent a classic dish with a fresh, personal spin. Once chefs have a clear understanding of cooking fundamentals, they are free to experiment to create bold new flavor combinations and innovative techniques.

Bakers create breads, cakes, and other treats that rival the flavors of the world's finest chefs, but their road to creating delicious food is a more disciplined one. Baking involves creating dough, which must rise to be tasty and digestible. Getting that dough to rise involves facilitating specific chemical reactions that require a leavening agent, such as yeast or baking soda. For the dough to rise correctly, the ratio of ingredients must be in proper proportion, or the cake, bread, or other delicious baked good will not have an appealing taste, texture, or appearance.

Many great chefs are utterly terrified of baking. Since they have been trained to experiment and make adjustments on the fly, the idea of putting something in an oven and walking away for half an hour can be very intimidating for them. On the other hand, many bakers find cooking to be overwhelming because there is such a wide variety of ingredients that somebody must know how to use to become a great cook. Bakers love that they can create dozens of different delectable treats from a few basic ingredients like sugar, flour, salt, and water.

Baking and cooking are both crucial for mankind to survive and thrive. Creating food to feed the world is a key responsibility, which cooks and bakers around the world all work hard each day to accomplish. By creating food, they are also culinary caretakers of their ethnic, regional, and cultural heritage. Bakers and cooks both make the world a better place, but don't mistake them for each other!

27. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?

A. Baking is better than cooking because it is more scientific.
B. Cooking is better than baking because it is more artistic.
C. Cooking and baking are very different processes, even though they seem quite similar.
D. Cooking and baking are both rewarding hobbies that many people enjoy.

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

ARGOPREP
ARGOPREP.COM/SHSAT

28. Based on context clues, what is a "smorgasbord?"

E. A regional specialty dish unique to a certain part of the world
F. A restaurant that serves the most exotic food on earth
G. A European cooking competition
H. A wide array of hot and cold snacks.

29. Based on the passage, why might somebody believe that cooking is "an art?"

A. Chefs have a great deal of freedom when they cook and can adjust to incorporate new ingredients and techniques as they work.
B. When they cook, chefs create a plate of food that can rival the beauty of the works of famous painters.
C. Food is a daily necessity, and without cooks, many people around the world would starve.
D. Cooks have different individual styles and passions, whereas baking is the same all around the world.

30. Based on the passage, why might somebody believe baking is "a science?"

E. Bakers make complex creations out of very simple, basic elements.
F. Baking relies on creating specific reactions in proper proportion, so recipes and measurements must be precise.
G. Baking involves using and heating a lot of glassware, as does laboratory science.
H. Bakers have to worry about mastering the taste, texture, and appearance of their goods, which means they need a lot of complex knowledge.

31. Based on the passage, which of these processes would probably be hardest for a chef who wasn't familiar with baking?

A. Frosting a cupcake
B. Writing properly spaced and sized text on a cake
C. Choosing herbs to season an herb bread
D. Making cinnamon roll dough

32. How are cooks and bakers both "culinary caretakers of their ethnic, regional, and cultural heritage?"

E. They create food that makes people happy and reminds them of home, family, and traditions.
F. Cooks and bakers can get jobs at museums where they recreate food that people ate in different locations and eras.
G. The most important part of a cook or baker's identity is their ethnic, regional, and cultural heritage.
H. Cooks and bakers work together to feed the world, so they are unsung cultural heroes.

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

Golf is popular around the world with people of all ages, nationalities, and athletic backgrounds. Although uninitiated television viewers often assume golf is boring, millions of enthusiasts appreciate the rewarding thrill of a shot well played. People enjoy golf because it provides hundreds of individual opportunities for strategizing and success. While golf may have a reputation as an exclusive game reserved for elites, it's actually one of the most straightforward sports to play and understand.

The object of the game in golf is to get a small, white ball into a hole that's typically between 100 and 500 yards away. Players hit the ball with a long club, counting the number of hits, or "strokes," it takes them to get from the starting point to the hole. A "round" of golf is consists of playing either nine or 18 of these holes and then tallying strokes at the end. In competitive play, the player with the lowest score wins the game; however, many people also like to play golf individually and simply try to break their personal best score.

Each player is allowed to carry up to 14 different clubs to help them hit the ball different distances. Those clubs are broken into four basic groups: woods, irons, wedges, and putters. Woods have bulbous metal heads (although, as their name suggests, they were once made from wood) and hit the ball the farthest, although at the lowest trajectory, of all the clubs. The biggest and longest wood is called the driver, and it is typically used for the first shot of each hole. Irons are used for distances under 200 yards and are numbered in ascending order from one to nine, with higher numbers counterintuitively representing shorter potential distances. Wedges are used near the green (the target area around the hole) to help players get into position to finish the hole. Each player has one putter, which is the club used to actually knock the ball into the hole from short distance.

During a round of golf, players are constantly strategizing, making decisions, and attempting to put their plans into action. Before each stroke, players must approximate their distance to the hole, decide which club would best fit their needs, determine the angle at which they need to line up to hit the ball, and settle on how far down they will choke on their grip. Once they've made these considerations, a player must decide how full a swing to execute, since hitting the ball the maximum possible distance is not always the best decision. Of course, all this decision-making can be complicated when the mind is filled with competitive anxieties, frustration, or feelings of self-doubt. For this reason, golfers must focus, clear their head, and focus on playing in the moment.

Of course, there are also a variety of external factors that golfers must consider. Courses are loaded with small bodies of water, which players must keep their ball out of or suffer a penalty stroke added to their score for that hole. Sand traps, also known as bunkers, are pits of sand around the course that players must hit their ball out of without letting their club touch the ground. If a player's club touches the sand, they must add a penalty stroke to their score also. These physical obstacles only add to the challenge that is golf's mental game.

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

ARGOPREP
ARGOPREP.COM/SHSAT

33. Which answer best describes the purpose of this passage?

A. To show the reader why golf is better than other sports
B. To convince the reader to try golf
C. To provide the reader with a brief explanation of golf
D. To tell the reader a story about golf

34. Based on the passage, why might "uninitiated television viewers often assume golf is boring?"

E. Golf is primarily a game of internal strategizing and disciplined execution.
F. The rules of golf are highly complex and difficult to explain to new fans.
G. Golf requires too much athletic skill for most people to appreciate.
H. Televised golf has commercial breaks, which slow down the action.

35. Based on the passage, which iron could potentially hit a golf ball the farthest?

A. Seven
B. Five
C. Two
D. Four

36. If E, F, G, and H played a competitive round of golf together, which score would win the game?

E. 120
F. 79
G. 84
H. 102

37. Based on the passage, which of these scenarios is the worst outcome in terms of score?

A. Dennis hit his ball into the water once.
B. Dennis hit his ball into two sand traps, but he kept his club from touching the ground as he got it out both times.
C. Dennis hit his ball into the water once, and then into two sand traps, but he kept his club from touching the ground both times as he got out of the bunkers.
D. Dennis hit his ball into two sand traps, and he allowed his club to touch the ground both times that he hit the ball out.

38. Based on the passage, which is the best explanation of why golf can be frustrating?

E. All the equipment you need to play golf is very expensive.
F. When you're having a bad day on the golf course, you often have nobody to blame but yourself.
G. Golfers are highly competitive and often give each other a hard time about past failures and embarrassing moments.
H. Playing golf involves highly complex math.

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE ➞

Lines Written in Early Spring
By William Wordsworth

I heard a thousand blended notes,
While in a grove I sat reclined,
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind. (4)
To her fair works did nature link
The human soul that through me ran;
And much it grieved my heart to think
What man has made of man. (8)
Through primrose tufts, in that sweet bower,
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths;
And 'tis my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes. (12)
The birds around me hopped and played:
Their thoughts I cannot measure,
But the least motion which they made,
It seemed a thrill of pleasure. (16)
The budding twigs spread out their fan,
To catch the breezy air;
And I must think, do all I can,
That there was pleasure there. (20)
If this belief from heaven be sent,
If such be Nature's holy plan,
Have I not reason to lament
What man has made of man? (24)

39. What device does Wordsworth use to draw attention to his main point in the poem?

A. Metaphor
B. Simile
C. Repetition
D. Personification

40. Which best describes the overall tone of the poem?

E. Reflective
F. Inflammatory
G. Uplifting
H. Descriptive

41. Which of these is the best definition for "fair" as it is used in Line 5?

A. Balanced
B. Consistent
C. Pale or light in color
D. Beautiful

42. What does the speaker suggest is the main difference between nature and mankind?

E. Nature always exists in harmony; humans cannot tap into that energy because we are burdened with consciousness.
F. Nature always seems happy to exist in the moment; humans have instead chosen a life of dissatisfaction and forgotten how to live in the preset.
G. Nature is always active and filled with life; humans make themselves miserable with laziness.
H. Everything in nature is beautiful; only humans can create hate and ugliness.

43. Which device does Wordsworth use extensively in Lines 9-20 when describing nature?

A. Metaphor
B. Simile
C. Repetition
D. Personification

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

ARGOPREP
ARGOPREP.COM/SHSAT

44. What is "this belief" that the speaker is referencing in Line 21?

E. The belief that nature is an all-powerful force
F. The belief that nature is filled with joy
G. The belief that humanity is ruining the planet
H. The belief that twigs spread out to catch breezes

45. Which other word from the poem is the nearest synonym for "lament," as it is used in Line 23?

A. Grieved (Line 7)
B. Trailed (Line 10)
C. Measure (Line 14)
D. Thrill (Line 16)

46. To what does the speaker compare nature in Stanzas 2 and 6?

E. Humanity
F. A goddess
G. Birds and flowers
H. Lamentations

47. Which of these statements would the speaker of the poem be most likely to agree with?

A. Most people need to spend more time communing with nature.
B. Deforestation and the destruction of natural habitats are two of the biggest challenges facing humanity today.
C. Most people allow the cares and challenges of daily life to prevent them from having fun.
D. People should view plants and animals as equals, not as lesser beings.

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

Basketball Statistics

In the twenty-first century, nearly all sports fans are aware of the statistics and analytical data surrounding their games of choice. Over the last twenty years, the use of statistics to quantify player achievement, determine player quality, and inform player salaries and contracts has exploded. Basketball in particular has emerged as a game in which statistical analysis is key to understanding the impact that individual players have on the game.

Basketball has many different statistical categories, but let's stick to the very basics. The most fundamental stats are minutes (MIN) and points (PT). A professional basketball game is 48 minutes long, but due to the endurance the sport requires, very few players participate in more than 40 minutes of any given game. Points simply represent how many points that player scored for his or her team during that time in the game. At a glance, it might be easiest to think that the player with the most points was far and away the best player on the court, but there are many other ways to analyze what happened to the game and make a more informed conclusion.

When players are on offense, not all of them are looking to shoot the ball every time it's in their hands. Some players, especially point guards, prefer to make passes that set up other players for points. If a player makes a pass that sets his or her teammate up for a bucket, he or she is awarded an assist (AST). Players with a large number of assists are generally regarded as unselfish team players because they guide their team toward taking the best shot rather than the first shot they see. On the other hand, a player will not be awarded an assist unless his or her teammate makes their shot, so racking up a large number of assists is also indicative of being on a high-percentage shooting team.

Players can also contribute significantly to their teams by getting rebounds (REB). Rebounding is the act of recovering the ball after a missed field goal attempt. Getting rebounds can be beneficial in different ways, depending on the situation. When a player's team is on offense, getting a rebound means another opportunity to put up a shot. This is sometimes called a "second-chance" opportunity and often provides the offense the chance to get the better of the defense before they can react. When a player gets a rebound on defense, it means they have cut off their opponent's scoring chance and can move the ball down the court to take their turn on offense. Defensive rebounds help teams create dramatic swings in the score of the game, as it creates more offensive opportunities during times when the opposition is struggling worst.

There's no one statistic that quantifies how good a defensive player someone is, but blocks (BLK) and steals (STL) are two numbers that help explain the impact a player has on the defensive end. Blocks are blocked shots and represent the number of times a player used his or her hands to prevent an opponent's shot from reaching the hoop. Steals represent the numbers of times a player intercepted a pass or took the ball away from an opponent. Great defensive players also typically get a lot of rebounds, but it's also possible for a defensive player to become statistically underrated because offensive numbers like points and assists are much easier to notice than solid guarding ability, which is not simple to transform into a number.

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

ARGOPREP
ARGOPREP.COM/SHSAT

Partial Box Score Showing Statistics for Smithtown Rats Starters

Player Name	MIN	PTS	ORB	DRB	REB	AST	STL	BLK
Mason	36	11	1	3	4	9	3	0
Smith	22	18	3	0	3	3	1	0
Abdul	34	29	2	5	7	1	1	0
Lilly	25	6	2	9	11	0	2	4
Chen	32	16	0	7	7	4	1	2

48. Which of these is the best definition for "quantify" as it is used in Paragraph 1?

E. To count
F. To assess the quality of
G. To measure using numbers
H. To describe

---

49. Based on the passage, why would statistical data potentially impact player salaries?

A. Better statistics indicate that a player is superior to others and therefore should be paid more.
B. Better statistics indicate that a player understands the game on a higher level than others and therefore should be paid more.
C. Better statistics indicate that a player is responding to the coaching style of his or her current teacher and therefore should be paid more.
D. Better statistics indicate that a player is a positive influence on the locker-room and therefore should be paid more.

50. Based on the passage, why is the player with the most points not always the best player on the court?

E. Because having the most points could potentially mean that player is a ball-hog and refuses to support his or her teammates
F. Because a player could impact the game just as significantly in other ways, such as setting up other players with assists or playing defense
G. Because the player with the most points could still be on the losing team
H. Because the player with the most points might have also made a dumb mistake that lost his or her team the game

---

51. Which other word in the passage is a synonym for "bucket" as it is used in Paragraph 3?

A. "Points" (Paragraph 2)
B. "Offense" (Paragraph 3)
C. "Passes" (Paragraph 3)
D. "Field goal" (Paragraph 4)

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE ➞

52. If a point guard passes the ball to his or her teammates the same number of times in two different games, how could he or she have 6 assists in one game and 11 assists in the other?

E. Assists are dependent on teammates making shots, so the point guard's teammates might have had a worse shooting night in the game where he or she got 6 assists.
F. The point guard might have turned the ball over more times in the game with 6 assists, and turnovers cancel out assists.
G. The point guard might have been playing against a better defensive team in the game with 6 assists, and those defensive players were able to block his or her assists.
H. Assists are dependent on minutes, so the point guard may have played fewer minutes in the game with 6 assists.

---

53. Based on the passage, why does the offense have an advantage over the defense in "second-chance" situations?

A. Because they cut off the other team's chance to score which creates an opportunity to shift the score more dramatically
B. Because defenders were focused on the previous play and trying to get the rebound, which means they might not be as aware or perfectly positioned as they were on the initial play
C. Because, in a second chance situation, players can pass to their teammates to earn an assist rather than shooting the ball themselves
D. Because, in a second chance situation, the defense is usually frustrated that they didn't get the rebound, which makes them more susceptible to being scored against

54. Why are good defensive players often statistically underrated?

E. There are no statistics that quantify defense, which makes offensive numbers much easier to appreciate.
F. Good defensive players typically get a lot of rebounds, which aren't appreciated as much as points.
G. Blocks and steals are not tied to player salaries and contracts the way points, rebounds, and assists are
H. Points and assists on offense are easy to quantify, but there are many skills involved in defense that don't translate into numbers well.

---

55. Based on the partial box score, which player on the Smithtown Rats is the most likely to be the point guard, and how can you tell?

A. Lilly is likely the point guard because he has the fewest points
B. Lilly is likely the point guard because he has the most rebounds
C. Mason is likely the point guard because he has the most assists
D. Mason is likely the point guard because he has the most steals.

---

56. Based on the partial box score, which player is likely the best or most important defender on the Smithtown Rats?

E. Lilly
F. Chen
G. Abdul
H. Smith

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

ARGOPREP

57. Which inference is critical to fully understanding the box score?

A. Concluding that the Smithtown Rats won the game
B. Concluding that the Smithtown Rats lost the game
C. Concluding that "ORB" and "DRB" stand for "offensive rebound" and "defensive rebound"
D. Concluding that "ORB" is more important than "DRB"

MATHEMATICS INSTRUCTIONS

90 MINUTES • 57 QUESTIONS

ARGOPREP
ARGOPREP.COM/SHSAT

Select the best answer from the choices given by carefully solving each problem. Bubble the letter of your answer on the answer sheet. Please refrain from making any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you need to erase an answer, please erase thoroughly.

Important Notes:

1. There are no formulas or definitions in the math section that will be provided.
2. Diagrams may or may not be drawn to scale. Do not make assumptions based on the diagram unless it is specifically stated in the diagram or question.
3. Diagrams are not in more than one plane, unless stated otherwise.
4. Graphs are drawn to scale, therefore, you can assume relationships according to the graph. If lines appear parallel, then you can assume the lines to be parallel. This is also true for right angles and so forth.
5. Simplify fractions completely.

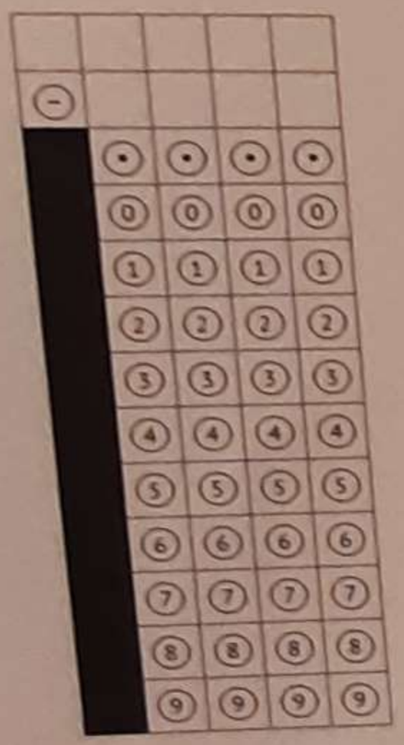
***THIS EXAM IS MORE DIFFICULT**

Practice Test 5*

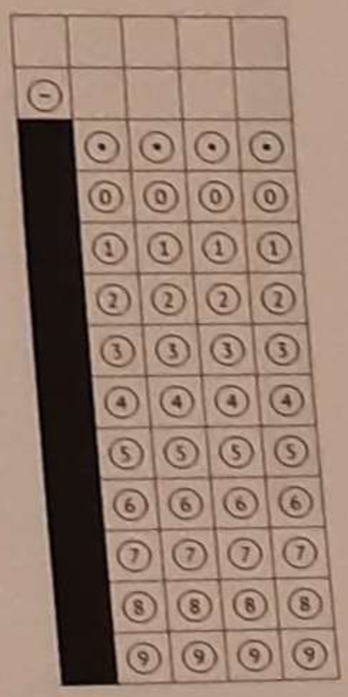
GRID IN PROBLEMS (Questions 58-62)

Directions: The following five questions are grid-in problems. On the answer sheet, please be sure to write your answer in the boxes at the top of the grid. Start on the left side of each grid.

58. Given $p @ t = \frac{p}{4}(1 - t^2)$, calculate $7 @ 3$.

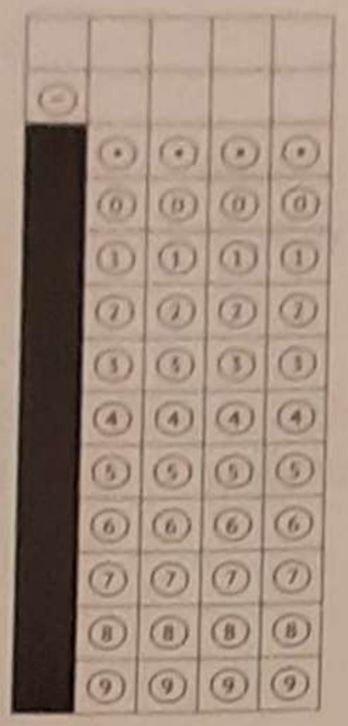


59. Solve $-7(3n + 5) = -6n + 25$ for n.

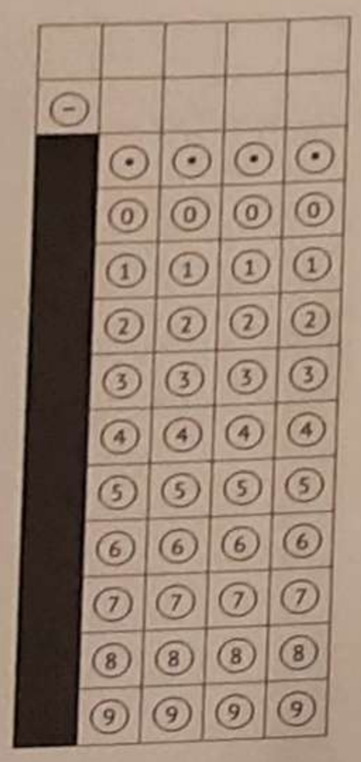


CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE ➡

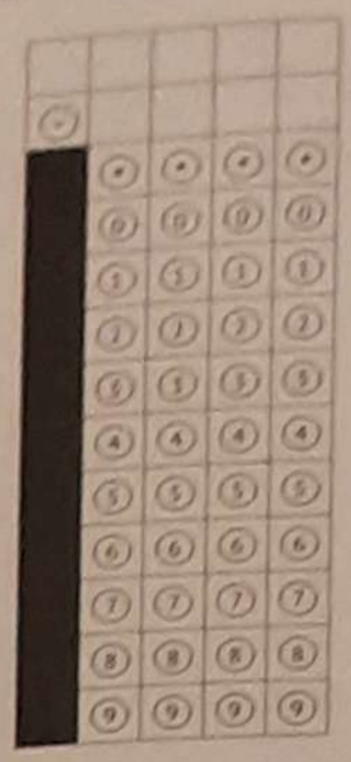
60. Bob is making mini fondant cakes for the next bake sale. Each cake costs Bob $1.80 to make. If he sells the cakes for $3.00 each, how many will he have to sell to make a profit of exactly $36.00?



61. A car travels for 3 hours at a speed of 55 miles per hour and then for the next 2 hours travels at a speed of 65 miles per hour. Find the average speed of the car for the entire journey.



62. If $x = -1$ and $y = 2$, what is the value of the expression $2x^3 - 3xy$?



CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE ➡

ARGOPREP
ARGOPREP.COM/SHSAT

MULTIPLE CHOICE PROBLEMS (Questions 63-114)

63. Find the next term in the series:
0, 1, 1, 2, 4, 7, 13, 24...

E. 28
F. 37
G. 44
H. 48

64. Which is true about *A* and *B*?

$A = \sqrt{65} - 9$
$B = \sqrt{50} - 8$

A. $A = B$
B. $A > B$
C. $A > 1$
D. $B > A$

65. Which is a solution of the following equation?

$$\frac{(x^2 + x - 6)}{(x - 2)} = 0$$

E. −2
F. −3
G. 0
H. 2

66. John is stacking boxes directly upon each other. He stacks at 1 box per minute initially and every minute after that, his stacking rate increases by 1 box per minute. If each box is 5 inches tall, in how many minutes will the stack be 30 inches tall.

A. 2 min
B. 3 min
C. 5 min
D. 6 min

67. A Dilob has a mass of 20.2 milligrams. What is the Dilob's mass in grams?

E. 0.0202 g
F. 0.202 g
G. 2.02 g
H. 20.2 g

68. Jesse goes to the store. He buys a magazine for $8. Then he sells it for $10 and buys it back again for $11. He finally sells it for $12. What was his profit?

A. −$1
B. $0
C. $2
D. $3

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

69. If $f(\square) = 2f(\square)$ and $\square = 2\square$, what is a possible function for f?

E. x
F. x^2
G. $2x^2$
H. $\sqrt{x}$

---

70. A substance's length doubles every hour. At 2PM it was 3 meters. What was the length at 11AM that same day?

A. 0.375 meters
B. 0.5 meters
C. 0.75 meters
D. 1 meter

---

71. Which is true of these three functions?

$f = x^{x^4}$
$g = (x^x)^4$
$h = x^{4^x}$

E. $f = g$
F. $h = g$
G. $f = g + h$
H. $f \neq g$

---

72. Linda scored a 66, 82, 81, and 92 on her English exams. What score must Linda obtain on the next english test to have an average of exactly 84?

A. 84
B. 87
C. 95
D. 99

73. If today is Saturday, what day of the week will it be in 365 days from now?

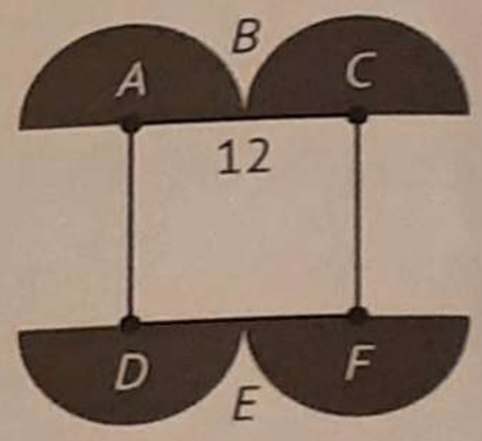
E. Tuesday
F. Thursday
G. Friday
H. Sunday

---

74. What is the remainder of **7,700,000,000,202** divided by **9?**

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

75.



In the figure above $\overline{AB} = \overline{BC} = \overline{DE} = \overline{EF}$ and the side of the square is 12. Points B and E are the midpoints of the square. Find the area of the shaded region.

E. 12□
F. 24□
G. 36□
H. 72□

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

ARGOPREP
ARGOPREP.COM/SHSAT

16. $8^{x+5} = 64^{3x}$, what is the value of x?

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{3}{5}$

C. $\frac{5}{3}$

D. 2

17. If $A \blacktriangleright\blacktriangleleft B = AB(\frac{A}{B}) - 2^3$

then what is the value of $3 \blacktriangleright\blacktriangleleft 2$?

E. 1

F. $13\frac{3}{7}$

G. $14\frac{3}{7}$

H. $13\frac{7}{4}$

78. If the average of 11 numbers is 15, then what is the sum of these 11 numbers?

A. 26
B. 121
C. 165
D. 225

79. What is the average of
$(9b - 7) + (7 - 3b) - (-3 - 3b) + (6 + 3b)$

E. $3b + \frac{9}{4}$

F. $\frac{9}{4}b + 3$

G. $3b + 2$

H. $2b + 3$

80. $\frac{y^{-1} \cdot y^3 \cdot y^4 \cdot y^5 \cdot y^6}{y^6 \cdot y^5 \cdot y^4}$

A. y^{-4}
B. y^{-2}
C. 1
D. y^2

81. If the pattern continues, what will be the 50^{th} symbol?

★ ♥ → ← * ↑ ★ ♥ → ← ...

E. ←
F. *
G. ★
H. ♥

82. A trapezoid has base lengths in the ratio of 2:6. If the area of a trapezoid is 260 and the altitude is 5, then what is the length of the longer base?

A. 20
B. 26
C. 65
D. 78

83. $\frac{4}{9}$ is the square root of what number?

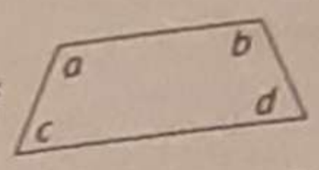
E. $\frac{1}{2}$
F. $\frac{2}{3}$
G. $\frac{8}{18}$
H. $\frac{16}{81}$

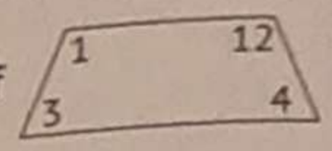
84. In the following system of equations,

$3x + 7y = 24$
$9x + 4y = 21$

What is (x, y)?

A. (1, 1)
B. (1, 3)
C. (3, 1)
D. (2, 4)

85. If 

means $\sqrt{abcd}$, then what is the value of 

?

E. 3
F. $\sqrt{12}$
G. $\sqrt{24}$
H. 12

86. Which of the following is bigger, the first or the second? Assume X does not equal Y.

First: $\frac{X}{X - Y}$ Second: $\frac{Y}{Y - X}$

A. They are equal
B. First
C. Second
D. Not enough information

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE ➡

ARGOPREP
ARGOPREP.COM/SHSAT

87.

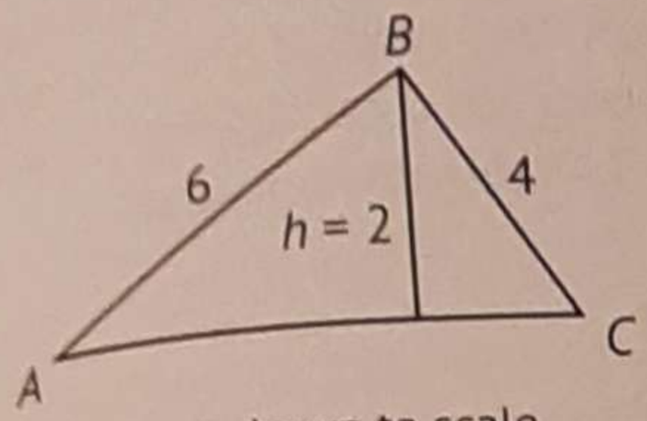


Figure not drawn to scale

In the figure above, triangle *ABC* has an area of 20 square inches, where the height is 2 inches. If a square has the same perimeter as the triangle above, then what is the area of the square?

E. 56 sq.in
F. 56.15 sq.in
G. 56.25 sq.in
H. 56.50 sq.in

---

88. The following table shows the class test average score in MsJones' Biology class over the years she has been teaching for. What is the median class test score for the years shown?

Average Test Score in Ms. Jones' Biology Class

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Avg. Test Score	74	83	74	71	92	84	69	89	91

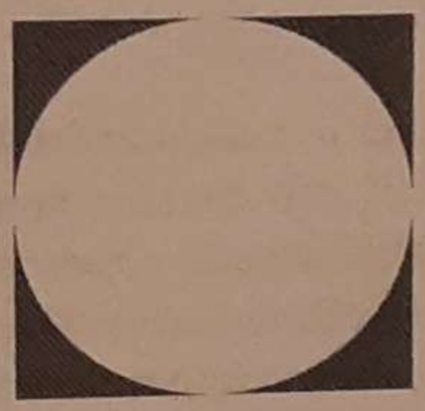
A. 74
B. 83
C. 84
D. 89

89. The wheels of a car have a diameter of 10 meters. If the speed of the car is 50 meters per hour, how many revolutions does one wheel make in **one hour?**

E. 5
F. $\frac{50}{\square}$
G. 10
H. $\frac{5}{\square}$

---

90. A circle is inscribed in a square. What is the probability that a penny, if thrown, will fall in the shaded region below?



A. 1
B. $\square - 2$
C. $1 - \frac{\square}{4}$
D. $(\frac{\square}{2})$

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

91. What is: $\frac{(10\%) \cdot (10\%)}{100\%}$?

E. 1%
F. 10%
G. .001
H. 1

---

92. The greatest integer function of x, gives the largest integer that is less than x and is represented by: $\lfloor x \rfloor$, what is $\lfloor 10\% \rfloor + 1$?

A. 1
B. 1.1
C. 11
D. 11%

---

93. Sara is stuck in a circular field. She knows that the area of the circular field is 100 square meters. She walks at a speed of 10 meters per minute. How long will it take her to walk from one end of the circular field to the other end assuming she must cross through the center.

E. $\sqrt{\frac{100}{\square}}$

F. $2\sqrt{\frac{100}{\square}}$

G. $10\sqrt{\frac{100}{\square}}$

H. $0.2\sqrt{\frac{100}{\square}}$

94. The Fibonacci Sequence involves taking two previous numbers and adding them together to get the next. If the first two Fibonacci numbers are 0 and 1, what is the mean of the first 5 Fibonnaci numbers?

A. $\frac{5}{6}$
B. $\frac{7}{6}$
C. $\frac{7}{5}$
D. 1

---

95. If
1 slack = x vaks
9 vaks = 12 hips,

How many slacks are in 24 hips?

E. 2
F. $\frac{9}{x}$
G. $\frac{18}{x}$
H. $\frac{x}{9}$

---

96. What is the value of $\frac{11^2}{10^2}$?

A. 12.1
B. 121
C. .121
D. 1.21

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

ARGOPREP
ARGOPREP.COM/SHSAT

97. If $(a \overset{\vee}{} b) = a + b - b^2$, then what is the value of this expression when $a = 5$ and $b = 2$?

E. 2
F. 3
G. 4
H. 5

98. How many nonpositive integers are **between** -3 and 5, inclusive?

A. 1
B. 3
C. 4
D. 6

99. A number is squared and added to its reciprocal. If that number is represented by x, what is the expression?

E. $x^2 + 1$

F. $x^2 + \frac{1}{x}$

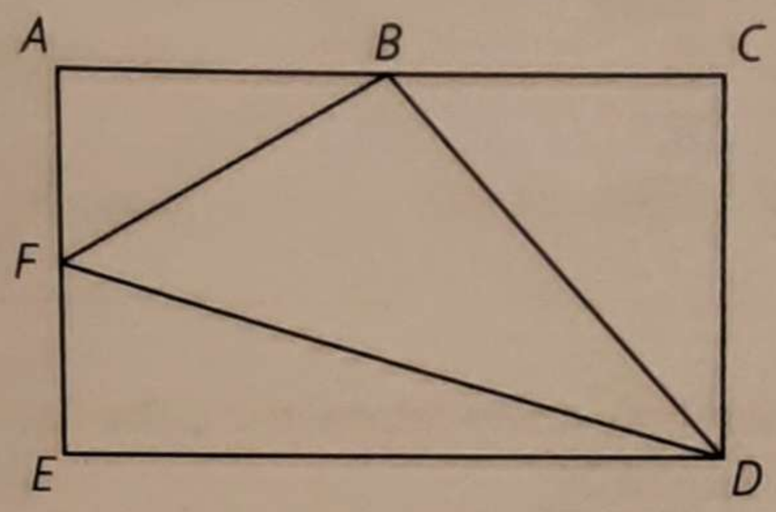
G. $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$

H. $\frac{x^4 + 1}{x^2}$

100. If I increase the size of a ball by 50% two times in a row, what is the percent increase assuming that the initial size of the ball was 20.

A. 25%
B. 50%
C. 75%
D. 125%

101.



In the figure above, the rectangle *ACDE* has an area of 440 square meters. The points *B* and Fare the midpoints of the sides *AC* and *AE* respectively. What is the area of the triangle, *BCD?*

E. 56
F. 110
G. 200
H. 220

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

102. The least common multiple of two numbers, x and y can be represented by:

$LCM(x, y)$. The following is true for the concept of the least common multiple:

If we can find integers, a and b for both x and y respectively such that $ax = by = LCM(x, y)$, then ax or by is the least common multiple of x and y.

What is the least common multiple of $\sqrt{2} \cdot \square$?

A. $2\square\sqrt{2}$
B. $2\square$
C. $2\square^2$
D. Does not exist

---

103. For how many values of x is the function not equal to 1?

$$f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x-3}$$

E. 0
F. 1
G. 2
H. 3

---

104. If today is Monday, what day will it be in 49^2 from now?

A. Tuesday
B. Wednesday
C. Thursday
D. Monday

---

105. If $f(x) = x^3$, then how many times greater is $f(4)$ than $f(2)$?

E. 2
F. 3
G. 4
H. 8

---

106. Convert $\frac{3}{40}$ to a decimal.

A. 0.0075
B. 0.075
C. 0.06
D. .75

---

107. How many prime numbers are between 4 and 16 inclusive?

E. 2
F. 3
G. 4
H. 5

---

108. How many perfect squares are between 9 and 25 exclusive?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE ➡

ARGOPREP
ARGOPREP.COM/SHSAT

109. An octagon, a triangle and a circle all have the same perimeter (circumference for the circle). Which is true of the areas of these shapes? (O = area of octagon, T = area of triangle, and C = area of circle).

E. $O < C < T$
F. $O = T = C$
G. $C > T = C$
H. $C > O > T$

110. If $(\frac{x}{y}) = x^2$, then what is $(\frac{x}{y}) - (\frac{x}{y})^2$?

A. x^2y
B. x^4
C. $x^2(1 - x^2)$
D. $x^2(1 + x^2)$

111. In a scaled drawing, 1 millimeter represents 150 meters. How many square millimeters on the drawing represent 1 square meter?

E. $\frac{1}{150}$
F. $\frac{1}{22{,}500}$
G. $\frac{1150}{22{,}500}$
H. 22,500

112. A rectangle is drawn on a coordinate plane. If the coordinates of one corner of the rectangle is (0, −5) and the coordinates of the opposite corner is (7, 3), then what is the area of the rectangle?

A. −21
B. 21
C. 56
D. 105

113. Which one of the following is equivalent to the expression

$\frac{(xy)^3(z)^0}{x^3y^4}$, when $xyz \neq 0$?

E. xyz
F. xz
G. $\frac{1}{y}$
H. 1

114. How many distinct prime factors does 2,520 have?

A. 3
B. 4
C. 7
D. 48

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST. IF THERE IS TIME REMAINING, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR ANSWERS TO

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →